

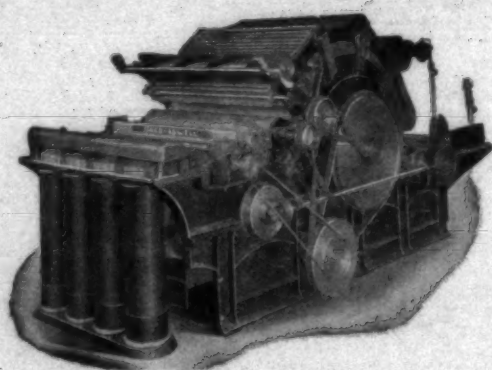
SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL XI

CHARLOTTE, N. C., MARCH 9, 1916

NUMBER 2

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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Spinning Mill Management

By W. Greenwood, in Journal of the Manchester School of Technology.

In the cotton trade the number of mills requiring managers is so great and there are so many wanted, that there is a real danger that the importance and responsibility of the position of manager may be very much underestimated. Though there are always plenty of men to fill any vacancies that may arise, the number of really trustworthy and capable men is somewhat limited. It is with a view of obtaining some basis from which to start out to secure this efficiency that this paper is written.

Consistent with the possession of a fair education I think a youth or boy cannot start too early in his trade if he wishes to become a successful mill manager. My reason for saying this is that the mind and the body will adapt themselves better to the ever varying conditions of mill life at the early stages of their growth than at a later period.

What are the essential qualifications for a good manager? My old principal used to say that he should be as good an engineer as the engineer, as good a carder as the carder, and as good at mule and ring spinning as the respective overlookers. This would, I think, be asking rather too much and much more than we should be likely to get from the majority of managers.

For my part I would condense the qualifications as follows:

Attention to business.

A quick grasp of detail.

A general knowledge of machinery and the theory of cotton spinning.

A good knowledge of mechanics and drawing.

Sound judgment in raw cotton.

A just manner in dealing with workpeople.

Ability in choosing officials.

Common sense and tact.

If we discuss these various qualifications in more detail we shall best serve the interests of those for whom this paper is written.

Attention to Business.—When we realize that the value of a plant in charge of a manager is often over \$1,250,000, and that from 300 to 1,000 workpeople are employed at a mill, we must see that strict attention from the man at the head of affairs is absolutely essential.

A manager cannot expect to get the best results from his staff unless he shows by his example that he not only expects the best that is in them, but that he is prepared to give his best himself. I think

that a manager should be at the mill when it starts working, though I have no doubt a good number of my friends would disagree with me on this point.

A good start in the day's work many times makes all the difference between a good day and a bad day. Should there be any mishap with the driving power, in nine cases out of ten it will happen in the early morning. It is then that any loss of time must be avoided as we may safely reckon that every hour lost is costing at least \$50 to \$100 while the production is stopped. It is all very well to say that your deputy will do as well as you, but no one can have the same keen desire to keep the plant going as the man who has the most interest in its success.

I remember on one occasion having to visit a mill somewhat unexpectedly, which was supposed to be very well managed and organized, at seven o'clock in the morning, it was somewhat of a shock to me to find eight men fast asleep in different departments.

Although it is essential that a manager should know the cotton market as well as possible, there should be nothing to prevent him from occasionally getting back from Liverpool in time to have a look at the mill.

Every department, if at all possible, should be visited by the manager once a day. It is a most remarkable thing, but I think most managers will agree with me, that in looking around a mill they see something new every day. It is very necessary to see the plant every day if one is to keep in touch with the many and varied changes which are required, and if there are to be no mistakes made and no overlapping between one department and another. It is well to remember that a judicious change may be the means of saving time, money and bad work, and it is the manager's place to take the initiative when serious alterations are required.

A Quick Grasp of Detail.—This is absolutely necessary if success is to be assured, there are so many little points in a mill which may seem very simple and unimportant but yet are essential to good work and good running. The cotton must be very carefully gone through and any low or faulty bales must be kept out of the mixing and either put into a lower quality or return-

ed to the seller. It must be fed into the hoppers in a reasonable way and not a half a bale at once, as is quite common unless there is reasonable supervision. The opener laps should be put carefully on to the intermediate or finisher and not allowed to lay over a great deal or the regulators do not get a fair chance. Licking of the laps should be prevented at this stage as much as possible.

A good start means everything in the making of level yarn, as without a good foundation the finished product cannot be made right. Attention should be paid to the actual weighing of the finished laps and care should be taken that the regulating is done in a systematic manner. It is very easy to book weights down as being quite in order, but a different complexion is sometimes put on the records by an actual test of weights.

In the card room the licking of laps is often the cause of very serious trouble and strict attention should be given if this fault occurs. The taker-in should be kept in good order and the wire on the cards should also be kept up to the mark. It is much better to spend money in keeping these things up to the mark than to save the money and make a lot of bad work. There is a mistake is often made, viz., to run a drawing frame too quickly. The hard thin piecing which is often made on these frames and on subsequent frames in the card room should be avoided as much as possible, as it is the cause of many serious complaints in the later processes. A common fault at this frame has been the putting up of card sliver at the last head of drawing; this can be avoided to a very great extent by using different colored cans for each head.

At the next frame, the slubbing, the winding round a bobbin first comes into play, and for this reason this machine requires very careful watching as stretching of the cotton at this stage makes thin places which cannot be taken out again. The same remarks about the importance of correct winding apply also to the intermediate and roving frames. Much faulty roving is made by a tender leaving an end down too long and then making it wind all right by retarding the top roller with her thumb, in this way spoiling the work on the end that has been down and the one next to it.

In ring spinning, though the machinery is apparently so easy to understand, there are many details which are very important. The oiling of the spindles and the rollers, the proper working of the traverse, the tension of the bands, the piecing up of ends, proper attention to the travelers and rings, the leather ones, are all matters that will cause considerable trouble if neglected.

In the case of all the machinery mentioned up to now, the cleaning of the frames is of very great importance, as dirt getting on to the ends in these early stages may easily go right on to the cloth.

In winding it is well to avoid too great a speed, as this only damages the yarn and causes needless breakages. It is necessary to see that bobbins are not overfilled, as this makes a lot of waste and lost time.

Warping and beaming require very strict supervision, as any mistakes made in these departments are apt to turn out very expensive ones.

A General Knowledge of Machinery, and the Theory of Cotton Spinning.—This is essential, as a man must know his machinery fairly well if he is to see that it is erected, set out and run to the best advantage. A manager may detect faults in the working of a machine that may be passed by an overlooker as he (the manager) comes to look at the machine quite fresh from another department and will notice differences in running that are not perceptible to the one who is nearly always in direct contact with the machine. He should see that sufficient room is left in the alleys for the workpeople to do their work properly; it is no use crushing machines too close together, as this always tends to inferior work. With more room in the passages it makes the oversight of the work and the workpeople very much easier; it also lessens very considerably the danger of accidents, mixing of bobbins and many other difficulties which are aggravated by the want of room. The arrangement and the kind of artificial light is of very great importance and requires very careful consideration.

The manager should see that each set of machines is balanced with the one before it and the one after it; there should not be a great deal of drawing sliver in front of the slubbers and the intermediates running out for slubbing bobbins. It

(Continued on Page 6).

Starch for Sizing Purposes

Percy Beam before Lancashire Textile Institute.

The most important substances used in sizing are those of an adhesive character, as they are the essentials for giving strength and for fixing weighting materials which may be used in the size. For this reason it is imperative that these substances, from whatever source they may be derived, should be of good, sound quality; otherwise they will fail in their main objective, namely, that of giving strength to the yarn for the process of weaving.

From this it will be evident that whatever methods are adopted for modifying starch, other than by boiling with water, they can be successful only if they add to the strength of the starch. With few exceptions, all processes for the modifications are only attempted by those people who do not know sufficient about the operations and requirements of sizing.

The principal starches used in sizing are, wheaten flour (which for the purpose may be considered as a starch), farina, sago, maize, and tapioca. Occasionally, some form of soluble starch or dextrin is employed for some special purpose; otherwise there is sufficient variety of characteristics in the aforementioned starches to produce any desired effect in sizing if they are selected with judgment and knowledge.

Wheaten Flour.

Wheaten flour is the most important of all the substances used for giving adhesive property to the size, and it is undoubtedly the best substance for all-round work in sizing where weaving is the main consideration. Before wheaten flour is used in the size making, it is necessary to subject it to a preliminary treatment, or, if you prefer it, to a **modification**. If wheaten flour is examined under the microscope it will be seen that the granules of starch are combined together in little masses owing to the presence of gluten, and it is necessary to separate the starch granules in these little masses thoroughly before using the flour as an ingredient of size, otherwise the size would be "raw" and the yarn harsh and difficult to weave.

The treatment to which flour is subjected depends in a great measure upon the class of work for which it is intended. If it is for pure sizing it is better to ferment the flour for periods varying from about six weeks to six months, the length of time depending upon the nature of the goods to be woven and the market for which they are intended. This is too long a subject for me to go into fully to-night, and I will discuss it only as much as is sufficient to explain its advantages and disadvantages. The longer the flour is fermented the more weight can be put on the yarn without making it harsh and brittle. In some cases yarns are sized up to 40 per cent in weight without the use of minerals, which are probably prohibited, and such weights, while retaining the weaving qualities of the

yarn, can be obtained only by the use of a flour which has been fermented for a long period. This is because a large amount of soluble substances is produced by fermentation, and these substances, whilst adding to the weight, do not add to the harshness of the yarn.

Fermentation also produces a considerable quantity of preservative substances, and a size made from a flour which is not so liable to mildew as one which has not been fermented. This is a matter of importance in pure sized yarns which are intended for cloth intended for shipment in the gray state. It is not a matter of the same importance in heavy sizing where powerful antiseptics may be employed, and which might not be permissible in a pure sized cloth, and in fact for all sizing where powerful antiseptics may be used. For heavy sizing it is preferable to "steep" the flour with water in which a certain proportion of chloride of zinc has been added. This latter substance is a powerful antiseptic, and prevents fermentation taking place. At the same time, however, it allows the starch granules to become separated from each other, and from the gluten which contains them. The main advantages of "steeping" flour with chloride of zinc are as follows:

(1) The gluten is retained, and its powerfully adhesive properties can be employed in assisting to fix the China clay.

(2) There is not the same loss through decomposition of the starch as occurs when the flour is fermented, and consequently the whole of the adhesive properties of the starch are retained for strengthening the yarn and fixing the China clay.

(3) The size does not develop acids, and there is no offensive smell such as is often found in fermented flour through decomposition of a putrefactive character.

(4) There is no risk of loss in "steeping" with chloride of zinc through the contents of the beck overflowing, as often occurs during the process of fermentation.

(5) There is less risk of the chloride of zinc being forgotten from any mixing if it is put down with the flour in the first instance.

(6) It is an advantage to bring into the closest contact at as early a stage as possible the substance which is added for the purpose of preventing mildew to the substance which is liable to mildew. The contact is more intimate than if the chloride of zinc is added when the flour has been mixed with large quantities of other substances—such as China clay—which tend to dilute its effects.

(7) Greater uniformity in heavy size mixings is obtained by the use of flour which has been steeped with chloride of zinc than by the use of fermented flour. Steeping with chloride of zinc gives definite results, whereas subjecting the flour to a process of fermentation pro-

cess of measuring the strength of the flour by means of Twaddell's hygrometer can give the same regularity in the mixing as may be obtained by using a flour in which the only change is a separation of the starch granules from the gluten.

Farina.

This starch comes next in importance to wheaten flour for sizing purposes. Farina is obtained from the tuber of the potato plant. It is used principally in the sizing of goods of light reed and pick. For this class of work it gives a smoothness and pliability to the yarn which is not excelled by any other starch. The color of the cloth is also whiter and brighter than that which is obtained by the use of flour or sago.

Farina has a tendency to become "soft" after it has been on the weaver's beam for a little time, and this tendency is more marked in the lower qualities. It is, therefore, important to select the highest qualities only for sizing purposes if the best weaving results are desired. Lower qualities of farina may be employed in finishing where the question of strength is not of the same importance as in sizing.

I suggested the use of caustic soda many years ago for the purpose of preventing farina size becoming "soft" on the weaver's beam, and since that time this substance has come into fairly general use. A number of secret preparations have also been placed on the market. Frequently, these consist, as far as the active ingredient is concerned, of caustic soda. The rest of the preparation is sometimes made up of water to which a little starch may have been added for thickening purposes, and for further disguise. Farina size will not stand prolonged boiling without losing considerably in strength, and on this account it is necessary to use up the whole of the size on the day it is prepared, otherwise "soft" beams may result.

Sago.

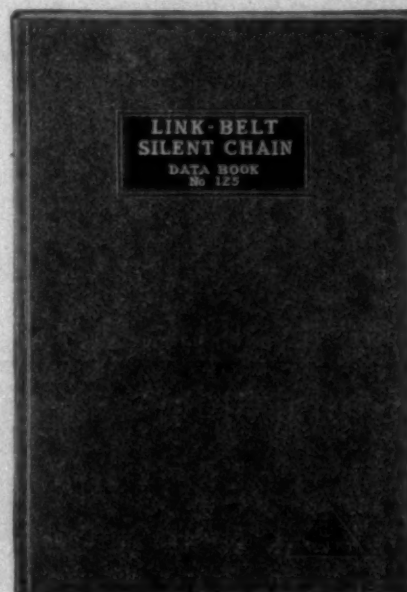
This starch is mainly used in pure sizing, and particularly for heavily picked goods, where the chief consideration is strength. Sago has the power of strengthening the yarn to a greater extent than any other starch used in sizing, and, unlike farina, it will stand prolonged boiling without losing strength. Ad-

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vantage is taken of this in the case of heavily picked goods—where it is necessary to add a large proportion of size in order to withstand the friction of the healds and reeds in weaving—to reduce the harshness of the sized yarn to a minimum. For this class of work it is customary to keep the sago size on the

boil the whole of the day, taking care to make the mixing sufficiently strong, in the first place, to compensate for the dilution which takes place through the water condensed from the steam used in boiling.

Sago is also used for "light picked" goods. In this case it is not necessary to boil for so long a period

as in the case of heavily picked goods. But in any case sago size should be boiled for at least two hours before being used in the tape frame.

Sago is used for sizing the colored yarn in dhootie bordered goods. For this purpose it is eminently suitable, especially in the case of

narrow borders, because it will stand prolonged boiling to which all size must, or necessity, be subjected in the colored box, on account of the slowness with which the size is picked up. The reason for this slowness is the small number of "ends" which pass through the size in this box. If farina size were employed in the colored box it would lose its strength long before it was used up, and the yarn would be "soft" and unfit for weaving.

It has been found that sago can be made suitable for use with less boiling if a small quantity of caustic potash or soda be used in the mixing. The complete gelatinization of the starch is brought about with less treatment, and the mixing is stronger and more adhesive. Consequently, a less amount of size may be used to give the necessary strength to the yarn. Caustic soda and caustic potash have a tendency to produce a skin on the surface of strong mixings on cooling at the end of the day's work. This skin becomes as hard as horn during the night, and cannot be dissolved by any reasonable amount of boiling next day. The formation of this very objectionable skin may be prevented if the following procedure be adopted: The size in the sow box should be run as low as possible at the "boil" is taken off a small piece of tallow should be placed gently on the surface of the size at each end of the box. This will form a film of grease on the surface of the size, and, by preventing exposure to the air, will prevent evaporation during the night, thus avoiding the formation of a hard skin.

Yarn which is intended for "heavily picked" goods has to remain on the weaver's beam in the weaving shed for a much longer time than that for "lighter picked" goods. On this account it is important that the size should be of such a character that it will retain its strength during the whole time it is in the shed. Sago is eminently suitable for this class of work, because it does not lose strength to the same extent as farina, and there is less liability to develop "soft" beams.

Until recently, sago was rarely adulterated. Occasionally, tapioca was found mixed with it, but the practice was not common. Recently, I have had a large number of samples of sago submitted to me for analysis which were adulterated with "ground tapioca root." The latter substance possesses no value for sizing purposes.

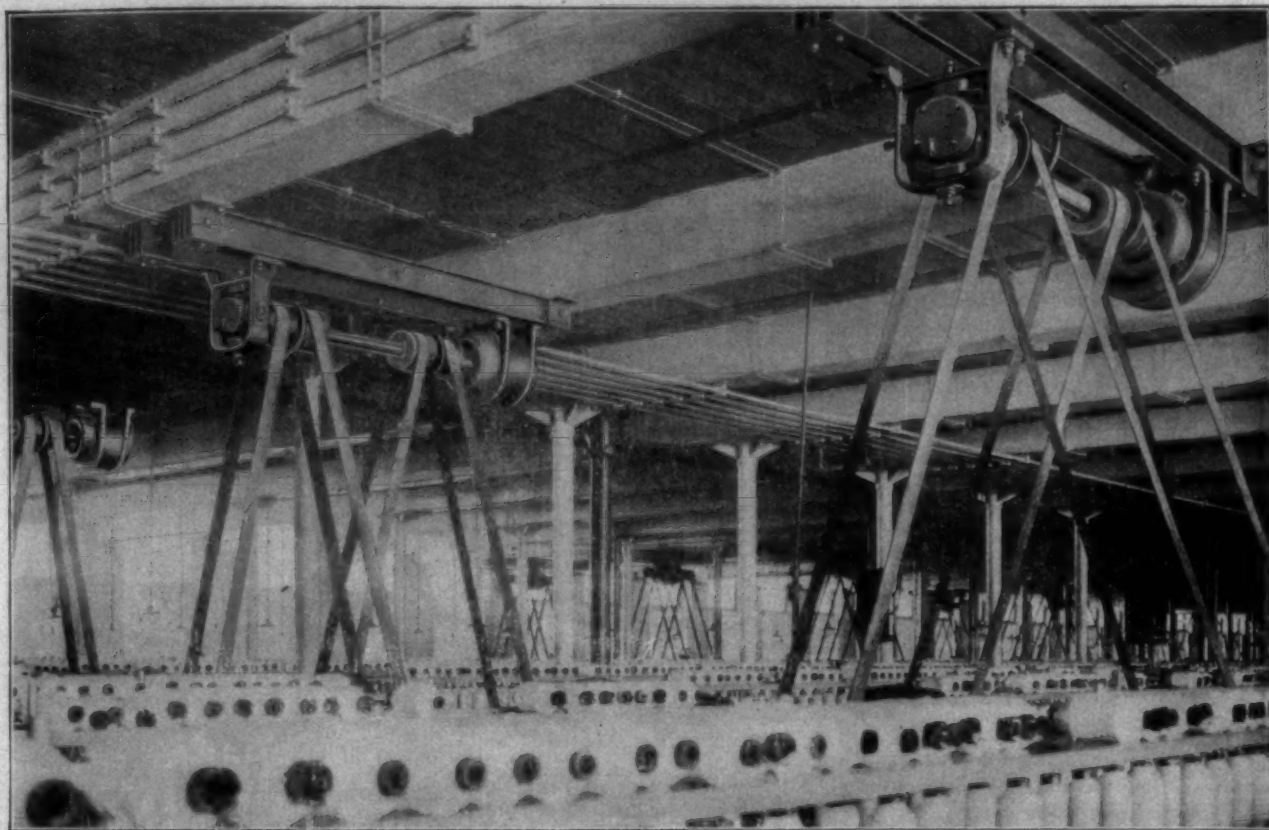
Tapioca.

This starch is not often used in sizing except for very light goods where a soft feel is desired. It may be used in conjunction with maize starch to take the place of farina.

Tapioca is used occasionally in sizing colored borders. It gives a transparent mixing, and in consequence helps to keep the colors bright.

Maize Starch.

This starch is being used successfully in sizing for all classes of work at the present time. Manufacturers of maize starch are placing a more superior product on the market than (Continued on Page 7)



New Universal Four Frame Motor Gives Range to Frame Spacing

The new G-E four-frame motors have a long shaft extension at one side which is supported at its end by a separate bearing. Pulleys may be spaced as desired on this extension shaft to allow perfect flexibility in frame arrangement. Two, three or four frames may be driven at once.

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Spinning Mill Management

(Continued from Page 3).

is in dealing with matters of this sort that a knowledge of the theory of spinning is essential; it is necessary to see that the arrangement of drafts is uniform, or otherwise very uneven yarn may result. The setting of the rollers to the cotton being worked should be done on proper scientific lines if good results are to be obtained. It is necessary to know all calculations for twists and drafts and for working out warps, beams, bundles, etc.

A great deal of time and waste may be saved if these matters are dealt with on methodical lines and not by rule of thumb, as it very often the case.

A Good Knowledge of Mechanics and Drawing.—This is required in the very important branch of a manager's work which is entailed in the designing of plant, buildings, engines, boilers, shafting, heating, etc.

Though this is the special work of an architect the manager should be able to follow the details to a considerable extent and offer valuable suggestions from his practical experience. The very best of architects sometimes forget a very useful or convenient detail which is noticed at once by the manager.

In the engine houses of say twenty years ago we had a good example of this in the difficulty experienced in getting to parts of the engine and gearing in case of necessary repairs.

The way in which engine houses were designed suggested that the designers never expected anything going wrong after the engine had once started. Anyone having had the privilege of "tapping-up" keys while lying in a very cramped wheel hole will agree with me in this. The buildings should be designed so that they will be best adapted for the particular machinery which it is intended to use. It is not advisable to make the rooms too wide, as in this case it is very difficult to get natural light in the middle of the rooms. It is important that rooms should be lofty enough to give air space for those who work in them, though not so high as to prevent easy access to the shafting, belts, etc. The floors should be rigid enough to prevent undue vibration, as this would be detrimental to good work. There should be plenty of exits and easy ones in case of emergency.

It should be arranged that communication between the different departments is very easy both for transport and for telephone. The arrangements for washing, drinking, cooking, hanging clothes, etc., should be made as convenient as possible. The better the conditions of the worker the better will be the product turned out.

Sound Judgement in Raw Cotton.—I think this is one of the most important of the duties of a spinning mill manager, as on this depends to a very great extent the success or failure of the concern. Experience in the judging of cotton can only be acquired by practice, and it is bound to take a considerable time before a man's ideas are properly matured. It is absolutely necessary that a man should fix his mind on a standard of cotton for the yarn he has to produce and he should not be persuaded by any outside influence to depart from this rule. The standard of the quality of raw cotton should be maintained whatever the cost. It must be a very great temptation in a season like the present, when such a big premium is being asked for high grade cotton, for a manager to try and improve what is admittedly a very poor margin by cheapening his raw cotton. It may seem an advantage in the beginning, but in the end there will be nothing but trouble, bad work at home, complaints from abroad and eventually nothing but disaster and perhaps ruin.

It is not very material whether the standard is very high or very low, but it is essential that it should be kept constant. In testing cotton a man should make up his own mind and stick to it and not have his judgment altered in any way by the opinions of outsiders. His own experience and the working of the cotton in the mill will give a manager all the information that he requires. He will soon find out that the more he keeps his cotton to a regular standard, the better will the machinery run in the mill, the better will be the yarn which is produced, the workpeople will be contented with their work and the buyer will be satisfied that he will always get the yarn that he has contracted for and not a substitute that will give him and his workpeople nothing but trouble until they get rid of it.

A Just Manner in Dealing with Workpeople.—A manager has all sorts and conditions of people to deal with and he must be very care-

ful not to judge too harshly nor to be unnecessarily severe; there are some workers who will do far more to please a manager or overlooker who speaks in a kindly way than one who cannot speak without bullying. If punishment has to be meted out any time for any fault, it should only be as a last resort and when other means have failed. It is well for a manager to remember that in very many cases he is dealing with people who have not had the opportunity of receiving so good an education as he himself, and therefore, cannot be expected to take so broad a view as he in any dispute or difference which may arise.

Speaking generally, the worker in a Lancashire mill, whether man or woman, boy or girl, has a very keen sense of justice and will demand fair treatment from all those in authority. They will certainly not be sat upon and they always like to think they are dealing with someone who is "jannock". They have a very strict code of honor and in very rare cases will they try and do an injury to each other. Show them that you take a real interest in their welfare and that you are anxious to make their work as good and bright as possible, and you will have no cause to grumble at the result. A manager should remember that the worker's day is generally very monotonous and the least break in this is always acceptable. Should we have to find fault with someone who is nearing the end of a hard day's work, let us remember the difficulties under which they work and try and temper justice with mercy. It is very easy to lay down the law; it is very difficult at times to keep the law, especially when conditions are not as usual, but through some unforeseen circumstances have gone worse as the day has drawn to its close.

Ability in Choosing Officials.—A manager must see that he gets the very best men for his assistants, not only to help him in his work, but that they may at the same time be trained to take the more important positions when opportunity permits. In choosing officials a manager should be a very good judge of character; it is very easy for the general tone of a mill to be lowered by the introduction of a bad overlooker.

Punctuality is essential in those whose duty it is to see that others start work at the proper time.

An overlooker should thoroughly understand the machinery that he has to work; if not, he may be blaming workpeople for something which is no fault of their own. I have seen many instances of this where a machine has been allowed to make bad work owing to the lack of knowledge on the part of the overlooker to put matters right. He should be able to treat the workpeople under his charge with fairness and yet see that they turn out good work. Sometimes the cause of bad work is the fact that the overlooker sacrifices everything to production and plenty of it, without a care as to the quality turned out.

A manager should try and get men for the important posts under him who will work well together. A house divided against itself cannot stand; neither can a mill succeed where the leading officials are at sixes and sevens.

Common Sense and Tact.—These are essential if a manager is to keep his mill running smoothly. It is very often the small rupture, the little quarrel that might have been avoided by a little tact being used, that develops into great struggles between employer and employed. I rather think that this characteristic in a manager is required more than any other, as it is by the use of these two qualities that he will be enabled to hold the balance evenly between the two. Trade disputes are like a fire; they require to be got at and smothered while they are little, as if they are once allowed to get a firm hold they are much more difficult to handle, they soon spread and the chance of a speedy termination is quickly lost.

Should anything be going on that is likely to cause trouble, that is where the manager should be. Eliminate the weak places and we must get increased strength all round; what is going right needs no watching; that which is wrong wants stopping at once. A manager who watches these points will find he has plenty to do; he will learn something new every day, and, if he does his duty, he will be a useful member of the community and a valuable member of the particular section over which he presides for the greater part of the day.

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Starch For Sizing Purposes.

(Continued from Page 5).

formerly, and most of the objections to the use of this substance have disappeared. Formerly, the complaint was made that it produced a very harsh feeling yarn, and no reasonable amount of fatty substances rendered it sufficiently pliable for good weaving. Improved processes of manufacture appear to have removed the various objectionable characteristics, and maize starch holds a high place in sizing to-day.

It is important that maize starch should be treated in a suitable manner in order to get the best results. The mixing should, in all cases, be well boiled in order thoroughly to gelatinize the starch granules. Caustic soda or caustic potash may be used with maize starch in pure sizing in order to bring about the complete gelatinization of the starch granules.

When maize starch was first introduced for sizing purposes, complaints were made that it did not produce a paste sufficiently adhesive to fix China clay. The reason for this was that those who used it did not give it the required amount of boiling, and consequently the clay dusted off in the weaving shed. Maize also got a name as a "bad weaver" because the insufficiently boiled size was rubbed off by the friction of the halds and reeds, and so weakened the yarn. Trouble of this kind has been overcome by treating the starch in such a manner as to render it suitable for the purpose for which it is employed.

Maize starch produces a very thick size, and this sometimes leads to trouble if the size is allowed to remain during the night in the pipes leading from the beck to the tape frame. As the size cools it sets very thick, and the pipes become "made up." Very often, the pump is not sufficiently strong to remove this size next morning. The proper method to adopt is to force the size out of the pipes, when the tape frame is stopped, by means of a steam pipe which should be connected to the size pipes.

Yarn sized with a mixing containing maize starch possesses a firm feel which is imparted to the cloth. This feel is very desirable for certain markets. Maize is very often used with wheat flour in order to give greater whiteness than is imparted by flour alone.

While discussing maize starch, I would like to say a few words about "maize flour," and its use for sizing purposes. The main use for maize flour appears to me to be for the purpose of mixing with low-grade wheaten flour in order to impart a false character of strength to the latter. If a sample of such flour is tested by boiling, it gives a paste which appears to be stronger than it is in reality, because the maize flour is a great thickening agent. Maize flour also improves the color of a dark wheaten flour. In my opinion it is a very dangerous thing to use wheaten flour containing maize flour for sizing purposes. One important reason is that it is very liable to become mildewed. This is because the maize flour, which is never ground to the same degree of fineness as wheaten flour, can never

be properly gelatinized by ordinary boiling. I have frequently found ungelatinized maize starch granules in cloth which has developed mildew. Such granules never receive their proper proportion of chloride of zinc, and therefore are liable to mildew in the presence of moisture. It should be clearly understood that I am referring to maize flour, that is, the powder obtained by grinding the seeds of Indian corn, and not to maize starch, which is extracted from the maize starch, which is from the maize flour, and which is a different substance altogether.

Willing to Permit Dyestuffs to Pass.

Great Britain will permit the shipment of two cargoes of dyestuffs, valued at \$5,000,000, from Rotterdam to the United States. Ambassador Page at London has advised the state department, and officials are hopeful that Germany will make an exception to its embargo by granting permission for their exportation.

Ambassador Page said that the British foreign office had given him assurances that the cargoes would not be interfered with.

Negotiations with Germany for release of dyestuffs have failed heretofore because Germany demanded in exchange various commodities barred by the British orders in council. The negotiations will be resumed immediately through Ambassador Gerard at Berlin.

Coal Buying Committee Will Soon Place Orders.

W. S. Montgomery, president of Spartan Mill, Spartanburg, S. C., and chairman of the coal buying committee of the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association, will soon call a meeting of his committee to receive bids and place contracts for the annual supply of coal used by the mills buying through his committee. The members of this committee are Mr. Montgomery, J. D. Hammett, of the Anderson, of Anderson and J. D. Woodside, president of the Woodside Mills at Greenville. The committee buys approximately 300,000 tons of coal annually and the keenest competition between coal companies for this business exists.

Interest centers in the placing of the order this year because of the fact that there has been a decided advance in the price of coal due, it is said, to the demands for American coal in markets supplied heretofore by foreign countries. It is understood that the mills bought coal last year around 90 cents a ton at the mines. Since that time the mills have secured a reduction in the freight rates from the Virginia fields of 10 cents, but is possible that the advance in the price of coal may overcome that advantage. However, mill men and coal people are watching the developments incident to the sale of the annual supply to the South Carolina mills with no little interest for that will finally and certainly determine what has taken place in the coal market within the last 12 months.

While all the mills in South Carolina do not buy through the coal buying committee that sale usually fixes the price for the year to all the mills.

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DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

Answer to Quality.

Editor:

I notice that "Quality" wants a cleaning system for fly frames. I note that "Quality" is oiling his spindles on fly frames every day. He should not oil spindles over twice a week, say Monday and Thursdays. I would suggest that "Quality" have carriages wiped only when frame is doffing and after all full bobbins have been taken off spindles. In conclusion will say "Quality" is oiling spindles too much, and that is what is possibly causing his trouble.

T. R. M.

Answer to Young Carder.

Editor:

I notice in last week's issue that Young Carder is being troubled by his roving running out uneven. I have also had some of the same trouble. I set builders on all frames of each kind the same when open and then set knock-off motion to knock off when the same amount of hanks was run. I put the right tension gear on and did not allow frame hands to take it up or let it off. If the frames are not fitted with hank clocks, weigh something like 20 full bobbins from each frame and set them to knock off so they will weigh the same.

I think Young Carder's trouble is caused either by the frame hands taking up or letting off the tension. I hope this will help Young Carder to overcome his troubles.

J. W.

Answer to Young Carder.

Editor:

I notice that "Young Carder's" roving is running out unevenly. The first thing for him to do is to set the builder on one frame just like he wants it. Then take, say 10 bobbins when doffed, and weigh them. Then he should set the builders on the other frames the same as the first one, after which he should get all his frames so that 10 bobbins will weigh the same as the first ten. Then see that the frame hands do not take up or let off tension, and also see that they do not hold frames on when they knock off. Also see that all frames have the same lay gear, or you will have trouble.

If "Young Carder" will follow the above, he will find that his roving will practically run out together.

Tar Heel.

Small Child Injured.

The little six-year-old child of A. N. Crocker, of the Anderson (S. C.) Mill, was very badly bruised and lacerated Sunday morning while playing in the street before the home of its father. It is said two men, who it is thought were drunk, struck the child, and probably ran over it with the buggy in which they were riding.



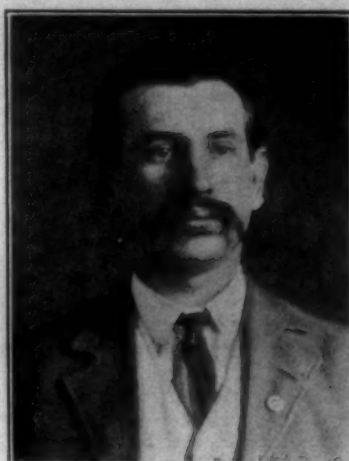
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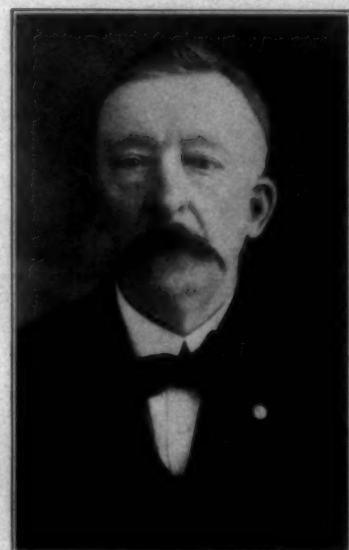
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Overseer of Spinning Killed.

Carl Preddy, overseer of the spinning and spooling room of the White Oak Cotton Mills, Greensboro, N. C., was killed at noon Monday by a second hand, whom he had discharged. His slayer was Monroe Johnson, formerly of Glen Raven, N. C. Johnson fired a bullet from a revolver into the abdomen of Preddy and the latter lived but a few minutes. The tragedy occurred in the mill, where Johnson said he returned to attempt to get his old job back.

According to friends of the dead man, Johnson entered the office where Preddy and Moreland, another second hand, were, the latter being seated and the former standing by the end of a desk reading a paper, and began to curse Preddy, who simply lowered the paper and looked at the man who had been discharged. Then Johnson, so it is asserted, fired and Moreland grappled with him, both falling to the floor. Moreland didn't know how badly Preddy was wounded and upon a promise from Johnson that he would not shoot him, Moreland released his hold on Johnson, who then fired the second and third times on Preddy, the second shot hitting the foreman in the leg and the third missing entirely. Then he ran and was arrested a few minutes later.

The White Oak and Proximity Mills suspended operations so that operatives might attend funeral services. The fact that Mr. Preddy was one of the most popular of the overseers, and the seemingly cold-blooded manner in which he was killed, served to cause the largest gathering that ever attended a funeral in Guilford county to be present. The church could not begin to hold the friends of the beloved overseer, who were anxious to hear the words of tribute from the lips of the two ministers.

There were 35 automobiles and an automobile hearse in the procession to Greene Hill cemetery, all provided by the company owning the Proximity and White Oak Mills, employers of the deceased. In addition to the automobiles, six large street cars were filled with residents of the mill villages and it is estimated that more than 2,000 were at the cemetery when interment was made. There were many handsome floral offerings, evidence of the esteem in which the deceased was held by employers and employees.

The active pallbearers, selected from among the membership of three lodges to which Mr. Preddy belonged, were: J. T. Amos and Thomas Head, from the Jr. O. U. A. M.; J. D. Hughes and W. L. Newman, from the Red Men; J. H. Pace and T. A. Walden, from the Knights of Pythias. The honorary pallbearer were: E. J. LeFort, A. E. McDonald, Zeb Clayton, John Wallace, J. T. Curruthers and W. M. Rodgers. The flower bearers were: Misses Jessie Bunting, Naomi McPherson, Lena Suivey and Mrs. A. Kirkman, Mrs. J. F. Kernodle and Mrs. C. W. Smith.

Members of the Red Men, Jr. O. U. A. M., Knights of Pythias and Eagles lodges marched in a body from the

home to the church, and attended the services at the grave in like manner, thus paying tribute to a brother who was universally honored and respected in all these orders.

Trade With Cuba.

Trade with Cuba last year showed a market increase on the cotton goods, with total shipments amounting to nearly 53,000,000 yards, compared with a little over 26,000,000 yards in 1914, and 24,500,000 yards in 1913.—New York Commercial.

Cotton Mills in China.

The total annual production of the mills of China is 200,000,000 to 250,000,000 pounds of yarn and 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 yards of cloth. It is estimated that during 1915, if the mills operate on full time, that owing to the increase in number of spindles during the past few months, the yarn production will reach 300,000,000 pounds. The weaving industry is gradually being developed. There are approximately 32 cotton mills, with 1,009,856 spindles and 4,610 looms. During 1914 about 100,000 spindles were added to existing mills and several new plants added. Although the total number of spindles is not large, it should be noted that all the mills run day and night, a 23-hour schedule. A large portion of the raw cotton consumed in the mills is raised in China, of 3-4 to 7-8 of an inch staple more harsh than American cotton, which is frequently mixed with the locally grown cotton. The price of the best quality of Chinese cotton in Shanghai is 7 1/4 to 7 3/4 cents per pound. It is considered that the Chinese cotton has passed the experimental stage, and that its development in the next few years will be large and rapid because of the fact that the supply of raw material, an abundance of extremely cheap labor, with no restrictions as to the hours of work and the employment of children, and a large domestic market for yarn and cloth, are important factors to be considered for the success of the Chinese cotton industry.—Consular Reports.

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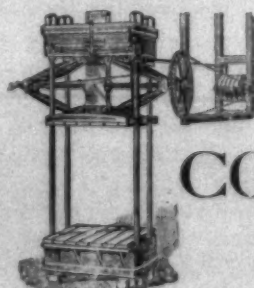
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1916.

Mill Insures Employees.

A novel form of what might be included in the term "welfare work" has been put into effect by the Globe Manufacturing Company of Gaffney, S. C., which has made arrangements to insure the life of every man, woman and child in its employ, between the ages of 12 and 60 years, during the year 1916, provided the employees want the insurance. The mill will pay all costs and will be named as the beneficiary, but if the insured dies while in the employ of the company, the benefit of \$200.00, the amount of the policy, will be awarded to his or her family. Persons leaving or discharged automatically cancel any benefit that would otherwise go to them.

Anything that tends to make the operatives less migratory is of course a benefit to them and in some industries it has become a custom to pay a bonus to those who have remained in the employment of a plant for one or more years the amount of the bonus depending upon the length of service.

The scheme of the Globe Manufacturing Company is something new to us and its operation will be watched with much interest.

Law Violations.

It is well known that a few mills in every state violate the laws relative to ages of children and hours of labor. This may be true to a larger extent in North Carolina than in other states because of the large number of small, isolated mills.

We have always urged compliance with laws and have frequently pointed out that mills which are law abiding suffer because of those who will not obey the law.

The overwhelming sentiment of the cotton manufacturers of every state is in favor of strictly obeying the law and so strong is that sentiment in North Carolina that the following resolution was unanimously adopted at the annual meeting of the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association last June:

"Resolved: First, That this association pledge itself to encourage a faithful compliance with the child labor laws of the state, and

Second, That we respectfully request every Superior Court judge in this state to instruct the grand jury in each of his court to investigate and return all violations of said laws coming within his knowledge.

Third, That we ask every county superintendent of education to report, and every solicitor in this state to prosecute, all violations of said laws known or reported to him.

Fourth, That this association continues to sincerely recommend both scholastic education and practical training, and condemns idleness as the greatest curse of civilization. It regards, with great pride, the compulsory school attendance law which this association unanimously recommended and supported; and this association again earnestly advises that the age limit of said school attendance law be raised to 13 years, and that it be rigidly enforced by the local authorities.

Fifth, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to every manufacturer, and to every judge, solicitor and county superintendent of education in this state."

These resolutions were not adopted as a "stall" or bluff but in entire good faith for the mill men realize that their cause has been injured by the few that were violating the law.

A Miss Sinclair, of Fayetteville, recently went before the Senate Committee during the hearing upon the Keating Bill and gave evidence which greatly injured the cause of the cotton manufacturers.

She gave a list of mill in North Carolina whom she alleged were violating the law by employing children under the legal age and also gave a list of such children.

Although the list she gave was very large there were only eleven children in same which were employed now in violation of law.

Miss Sinclair admitted on the stand that she did not see the children working in the mills, but had obtained her information from a house to house canvass of the mill village and it is very doubtful if she obtained accurate information.

One of the mills she mentioned has been idle most of the time during the past two years and in this issue we are publishing a letter from the manager of the Necronsett Mills, Cumberland, N. C., denying that children are or have been employed in his mill contrary to law.

While we doubt very much the accuracy of the statements made by Miss Sinclair it is probably true that she did find some mills violating the law and the industry as a whole must suffer because of their action.

No matter how much we may oppose the passage of laws and how unjust and unreasonable we may consider them to be we, as good citizens, must accept and obey them when enacted.

The cotton manufacturers of North Carolina with very few exceptions, are endeavoring to comply with the law and it is unfortunate that a few violations should reflect upon the entire industry.

An Answer to Keating.

Southern Textile Bulletin:

I am enclosing to you a statement from the Necronsett Mills of Cumberland, N. C., in regard to the state-

ment made by Miss Sinclair, a Welfare Worker in mills?, employed by the National Child Labor Committee; before the Senate Committee investigating the Keating-Owen Child Labor Bill. The statement published in the Fayetteville Observer; Fayetteville being Miss Sinclair's home; needs no comment. It speaks for itself, and in no uncertain terms. Bitter shame that the Southern women can be employed to make such statements, either knowingly false, or without properly ascertaining the truth.

Our cotton mills and other industrial organizations would do well to keep out any person or persons hired for the purpose of investigation, because, they have learned from bitter experience that in the majority of cases such persons make statements which are absolutely false in regard to the mills. Many times they are wolves in sheep clothing, and seek their own welfare, their own interest, even to the sacrifice of the truth.

The Outlook of February 21st, would leave the impression that the South and Southern people, except a small minority, favor the Keating-Owen Bill. On the same page, however, it makes clear the statement that Congressman Britt formerly favored the Weaver Bill in the North Carolina Legislature, "a bill more stringent than the Keating Bill" and explains Mr. Britt's antagonism for the latter partially because he is regarded as Mr. Weaver's rival for Congress and that the fight in his district will turn largely on the Child Labor question. If the southern people wanted the Child Labor Bill, it evidently would be to Mr. Britt's interest to encourage, not to fight it.

Again the Outlook presents Keating as attributing to Mr. Britt "a fit of constitutionitis. Good!" We Southerners have always stood by and for the Constitution and, please God, we always will. A genuine Southerner would do nothing else, its born and bred in him, this principle of standing for principle and not self interest.

I have not been in this state very long and had not even heard of Mr. Britt until this labor agitation, so there is no possibility of my writing from a viewpoint of politics, but if Mr. Britt stands against the Keating-Owen Bill he stands for the greatest and best interest of his people—I know whereof I speak.

For purely socialistic reasons I had the privilege of being identified directly and indirectly with cotton mill schools for two years, after this closely identified myself with the interest of cotton mill operatives in religious work. It is from the fullness of experience (and not any pay in it either) that I venture the statement that the Keating-Owen Bill would bring dire disaster upon the very people it pretends to protect. In some instances it is true that children are over worked and under fed but it is not a condition, merely an accident. Just as a large clear river cannot prevent a small muddy stream or a sewer from pouring into it, so the general conditions cannot help these exceptions. The purpose of the river is not affected, (Continued on Page 15).

PERSONAL NEWS

W. H. Brigman has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Steele's Mills, Rockingham, N. C.

E. C. Holt, president of the Delgado Mills, Wilmington, N. C., is in the New York market this week.

J. H. Pence has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Kesler Mfg. Co., Salisbury, N. C.

J. H. Franks has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Lexington (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

R. J. McGee, now has charge of both carding and spinning at the Elberton (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

A. S. Starr has resigned as overseer of carding at the Southside Mills, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Geo. Cook has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Panola Mills, Greenwood, S. C.

Will Sumey has been promoted to second hand in carding at the Jewel Mills, Thomasville, N. C.

D. A. Hughey, of Henderson, Ky., is now head loom fixer at the Canton Cotton Mills, Canton, Ga.

C. L. Younger has accepted position as second hand at the Minneola Mfg. Co., Gibsonville, N. C.

Charles Myers, of Rock Hill, S. C., has accepted the position of loom fixer at Locke Mills, Concord, N. C.

G. E. Crowley of Roswell, Ga., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Aiken Mill, Bath, S. C.

A. H. Goodman has resigned as night spinner at the Glencoe Mills, Columbia, S. C., and accepted a similar position at the Columbia Duck

Frank Hill has resigned from the employ of the Massachusetts Mills, Lindale, Ga., and has gone to his home at Bowden, Ga.

L. F. Elliott and W. T. Goodwin, erectors for Saco-Lowell Shops, have completed their work for the Franklinville (N. C.) Mfg. Co.

R. H. Layton has resigned as superintendent of the Barringer Mfg. Co., Rockwell, N. C.

T. L. Lawson of Eufaula, Ala., has accepted the position as master mechanic at the Manetta Mills, Lando, S. C.

T. V. Terrell, manager of Erwin mills, Cooleemee, N. C., has been visiting C. S. Smart, superintendent of Locke Mills, Concord, N. C.

John V. Marr, of Hope Mills, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Aragon Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

A. C. Medlin, overseer of spinning at the Patterson Mills, Roanoke Rapids, N. C., paid us a visit last week.

E. W. Hopper, formerly overseer of spinning at Aragon Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., has accepted a similar position at the Steele's Mills, Rockingham, N. C.

James Clark has resigned as night overseer of weaving at the Mississippi Mills, Moorhead, Miss., to become loom fixer at the Maginnis Mills, New Orleans, La.

M. B. Boseman has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Sanford (N. C.) Cotton Mills to accept a similar position at the Dresden Mills, Lumberton, N. C.

Harry L. Conder has resigned his position in the office of the Wallace Mills, Jonesville, S. C., to accept a position with a mill in Massachusetts.

B. J. Dobbins, general superintendent of the Caroleen and Henrietta Mills, Caroleen, N. C., was married last week to Miss Maybelle Langston, of Clinton, S. C.

Fred R. Sheppard has been promoted from overseer of spinning at the Cannon Mills Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Concord, N. C., to superintendent of the Barringer Mfg. Co., Rockwell, N. C.



Mill machinery is kept in better condition. Your goods are not ruined by drippings with

Albany Grease

Send for samples and cup now. No charge.

YOUR DEALER SELLS ALBANY GREASE

ALBANY LUBRICATING CO.

708-10 Washington St., New York

T. F. Blume has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Florence Mills, Forest City, N. C., and accepted a similar position at the Cannon Mills Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Concord, N. C.

J. W. Wells has resigned as second hand in weaving at the Caraleigh Mills, Raleigh, N. C., to accept a similar position at the Eno Mills, Hillsboro, N. C.

J. E. Still has resigned as second hand in Grendel Mills No. 1, Greenwood and moved to Brandon Mill, Greenville, S. C., but not to become overseer as we stated through error recently.

H. E. Cox has been promoted from speeder section man to second hand at the Grendel Mill No. 1, Greenwood, S. C., and not to oversee carding as we stated through error recently.

C. D. Boling, formerly master mechanic at the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga., is now superintendent of the Mountain City Foundry and Machine Co., Greenville, S. C.

L. I. Crouch has resigned as night second hand in spinning at the Johnston Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C., to accept a similar position on day run at the Roberta Mfg. Co., Concord, N. C.

H. C. Dresser, general superintendent of the Martel Mills, Egan, Ga., Middleburg Mills, Batesburg, S. C., Lexington Mfg. Co., and Saxe Gotha Mills, Lexington, S. C., Valley Falls Mfg. Co., Spartanburg, S. C., and Palmetto Mills, Columbia, S. C., has also taken charge of a mill in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Clark's Engagement Announced.

At a luncheon given on February 26th, by Miss Rebecca Fitzsimons of Charlotte, N. C., the engagement of Miss Aileen Butt of Charlotte to David Clark, editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin was announced.

The marriage will take place on Saturday April 8th.

John Crayton Mills Dead.

John Crayton Mills, secretary of the Cleghorn Mills, Rutherfordton, N. C., died at his home in that place last week. Col. Mills was one of the most prominent men in his section, having for a long time taken an active part in political life and had also been identified with a number of successful business enterprises.

He was well known in fraternal circles, having been for the last 15 years past master of the exchequer for the State Supreme Lodge K. of P. and was also a prominent Mason.

Raeform Power Mfg. Co.,

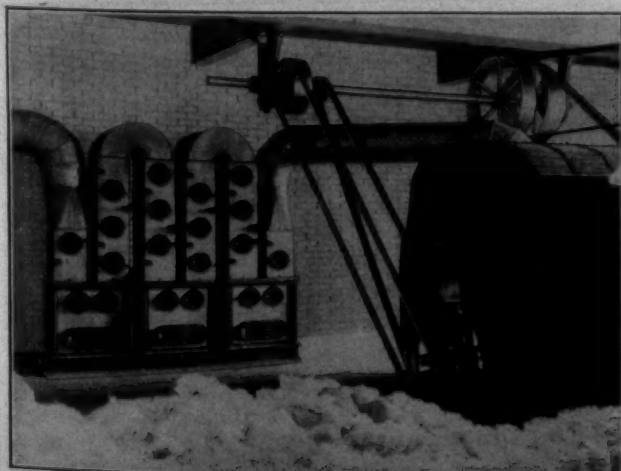
Raeform, N. C.

J. F. Lockey.....Superintendent
J. C. Redwine.....Carder
L. H. Cole.....Spinner
Manly Rhine.....Winder

Apalachain Mills,

Knoxville, Tenn.

M. G. Thomas.....Manger
J. L. Fonville.....Carder
A. E. Warren.....Spinner
J. M. McNewell.....Knitter
W. M. McKelly.....Finisher
W. N. Bibee.....Dyer
M. McMillan.....Master Mechanic



C.O.B. MACHINE

CLEANING, OPENING AND BLOOMING MACHINE

Feeds Uniform Cotton to Lappers
Makes Numbers Run Even
IMPROVES GRADE OF YARN

EMPIRE DUPLEX GIN COMPANY

346 Broadway, New York

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Salisbury, N. C.—The 100x128 addition to the Kesler Mfg. Co. will be used to hold 100 broad looms.

Trough, S. C.—It is reported that the Pacolet Mfg. Co. are considering plans for large bleachery.

Laurens, N. C.—The Watts Mills will soon start building work on a number of new houses for the employees.

Marshville, N. C.—The Capitola Mfg. Co. will replace their old dam with a new concrete dam and increase their power.

Roanoke Rapids, N. C.—The Patterson Mills will install 2,400 additional spindles with card room equipment to match.

East Durham, N. C.—The Louise Hosiery Mills are starting construction work on an addition to their plant and will install a considerable quantity of new machinery.

Morganton, N. C.—The Alpine Cotton Mills have erected a 1,200,000 gallon steel standpipe and built two new cotton warehouses, with modern fire protection. They have also put in six new twistors.

Marshville, N. C.—The Capitola Mfg. Co. has overhauled their carding and spinning machinery and put new clothing on some of their cards. They are repairing and repainting the operatives cottages.

Spartanburg, S. C.—The new hosiery mill to be built here which was promoted by H. M. Kirby, as noted, will be known as the Star Hosiery Mills, a charter having been issued to the company. James P. Gossett, of Williamson, is largely interested.

Berryton, Ga.—The Berryton Mills are now erecting, and have more than half completed a large addition to the mill, which will almost double the output of the hosiery yarn. The mills will also build a number of additional dwellings for their operatives.

Trough, S. C.—The Pacolet Mfg. Co. have under construction more than 100 tenement houses of the bungalow type. In construction and design they are said to exceed anything ever built for cotton mill people.

Lincolnton, N. C.—R. H. Hollenbeck, superintendent of Eureka Mills, is in a hospital, where he was carried for treatment following a stroke of paralysis. Mr. Hollenbeck complained last Sunday of not being well and he slept until 10 o'clock Monday morning, when he arose and ate a hearty breakfast, and immediately following the meal he was stricken.

Ennis, Tex.—A movement has been set on foot for the organization of a large stock company here which will build a \$200,000 cotton mill, and the matter is receiving very favorable consideration. The proposition has been endorsed by the Ennis Commercial Club and steps have been taken to assist in placing the stock. R. B. White is at the head of the movement.

Durham, N. C.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Durham Hosiery Mills, they voted to increase the capital stock of the company by an increase of \$150,000 in common stock and \$600,000 in preferred, the latter to carry 7 per cent dividends. This will bring the capital stock of the company to a total of \$2,500,000. The recommendation for the increase in capital was made at a recent meeting of the directors as noted.

Hutchinson, N. C.—Plans are moving rapidly ahead for the construction of the 19,000 spindle mill which the Adrian Manufacturing Company has erected. R. C. Biberstein is architect and engineer and the equipment will consist of 13,000 producing and 6,000 twister spindles. C. E. Hutchison is president of the company.

Charlotte, N. C.—Fire which originated in the waste house at the Highland Park Mill No. 1, did damage to the extent of about \$300. The damage to the building, which is about 45x25 feet, consisted mainly of the practical destruction of the roof and injury to the contents from water and fire. The origin of the fire unknown.

Greenville, Ala.—Greenville will have a \$100,000 cotton mill in a short time, a large amount of money already been raised by the citizens for the purpose of buying the plant of a large saw mill, closed down several months ago. Dr. J. A. Kendrick and others interested in the cotton mill. The property of the Gulf Red Cedar Co., of South Carolina, will be purchased by the promoters of the cotton mill.

Cedar Falls, N. C.—As announced previously D. B. McCrary, T. H. Redding and W. J. Armfield have bought the Cedar Falls Mill property. The matter was not finally settled until Saturday when they were declared purchasers at the price of \$40,000.

The Cedar Falls Mill property consists of two good cotton mills, a large tract of land, and one of the finest water power sites on Deep River. It is located about five miles northeast of Asheboro.

LINCOLNTON, N. C.—The Wampum Mills have enlarged their plant to the extent of one story by excavating under the building and putting down a concrete floor. In this way, a room 75x200 feet was made. The new room is used as the coarse department of the mill. All of the machinery used to make 20s to 30s yarn is on this floor. The other part of the building is used for the fine work.

Since the addition the mill has a total of 14,000 spinning spindles and 6,000 twister spindles. The product is a high grade combed peeler yarn, 50² to 80² and has enjoyed a prosperous business for the past eight years under the superintendency of Milton Ensor.

Durham, N. C.—Indication of the prosperity in the hosiery mill business, was manifested when Julian S. Carr, Jr., president of the Durham Hosiery Mill Company, announced that his company's business was so great that only half of a contract for 100,000 dozen pairs of hosiery could be taken.

December 28 the Navy Department awarded a contract to another concern for 200,000 pairs of hosiery, the Durham Hosiery Mill Company's bid was not low. This company finding itself unable to handle the order offered the entire amount to the Durham company. Mr. Carr states, however, that he could only accept half the order.

The Durham Hosiery Mill Company is now engaged in the turning out of 300,000 dozen pairs of hosiery for the United States Navy. More than half of this order has been accepted by the Navy with a perfect score.

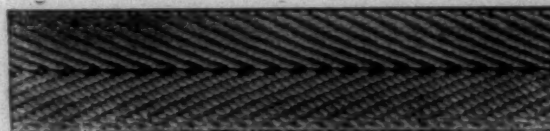
With the issuance of its additional stock the Durham Company will build a large additional plant at Goldsboro and make other improvements.

Greenville, S. C.—E. Inman, master of Greenville county, will offer the entire manufacturing plant, including all the real estate, of the Carolina Mills for sale on March 22.

AMERICAN TEXTILE BANDING CO., Inc

Manufacturers of
Spindle Tape

And
Bandings



Third and Moore Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

DROP WIRES, NICKEL PLATED

(TO CHECK THAT RUSTING)

We make them in all sizes and patterns, and at a very slight charge above prices for plain drop wires.
We are specialists in steel wire. Prices quoted on application.

STEEL HEDDLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

2100-2120 West Allegheny Ave., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Southern Agent, HAMPTON SMITH, Greenville, S. C.

at public action before the court house at Greenville.

The sale is being held pursuant to a decree of the court in the case of the City National Bank of Greenville, Guaranty and Trust Co., and A. G. Furman against the Carolina Mills. The terms of sale require a deposit of \$5,000, and will be for one-half cash and the balance on credit of 90 days. As a condition of the sale, the purchaser will be required to assume certain outstanding contracts for the manufacture and delivery of goods representing in the aggregate about a 30 days' run of the mill.

The land included in the sale consists of three parcels, the first containing 13 acres, the second two acres, and the third 65 acres, together with all the buildings, machinery and appliances, including 26,457 spindles and 726 looms.

Maplecroft Mills to Be Sold.

The Maplecroft Cotton Mills of Liberty, S. C., will be sold to the highest bidder on March 20th. Pursuant to an order of the court, the receiver, Lang N. Anderson, announced that the property would be sold at auction.

This mill has a spindlegae of 11,776, and 200 Draper looms. It owns 5.3 acres of land and has other equipment necessary for the operation of a cotton mill. It manufactures sheetings and yarns.

A mill man of Greenville has purchased a majority of the claims on the mill, and for this reason the sale of the property is of particular interest.

Lennox Hotel.

Those who attend the Textile Machinery Exhibition at Boston, Mass., during the week of April 25th, will find the Lennox Hotel very convenient as it is only two blocks from Mechanics Hall, where the exhibition will be held.

The Lennox Hotel will be the headquarters for Southern mill men as it was in 1914, and our editor has already made reservation.

Those who expect to attend will do well to engage rooms at an early date.

Mill Men Banquet.

On Wednesday night, March 1st, T. R. Morton, superintendent of the Edenton Cotton Mill, Edenton, N. C., gave his overseers and second hands a seven-course banquet at the Bay View Hotel in Edenton. Mr. Morton made a long and interesting talk on the textile industry of the South. Julian Wood, Jr., bookkeeper at the mill also made a nice talk to the men and stated that the mill was getting the largest production in its history and making high-class yarn. Every one present seemed to enjoy the occasion very much.



Speaking of Humidifier Repairs

We believe in making a thing to sell so that it doesn't need much attention; but when that attention is needed it will not be dreaded by complicated mechanism.

THE TURBO HUMIDIFIER

is made to wear—and easy to repair. I saw a green man who had never seen the Turbo system before get up on a step ladder, remove and replace a head in less than four minutes.

Further, we do not make our money in repair parts. We can't. There are too few needed.

Get Turbofied—and satisfied.

How do I know? The said Super said so. Nuff ced.

THE G. M. PARKS CO.

Fitchburg, Mass.

Southern Office Commercial Building, Charlotte, N. C.

J. S. COTHRAN, Manager.

Among those present were: T. R. Morton, superintendent; Julian Wood, Jr., bookkeeper; J. R. Puckette, overseer of carding; J. L. Brickett, second hand; Allie Griffin, card grinder; T. H. Cromer, overseer of spinning and twisting; G. C. Sutton, second hand in spinning; D. J. Dennis and Clarence Croos, section men; M. G. Sawyer, second hand in twisting; J. P. Moore, section man; J. M. Phillips, master mechanic.

Keating's Children.

There comes the explanation from the National Child Labor Committee as to the cause of its neglect of all but mill children, that "child labor in agriculture has not hitherto received public attention because it has been generally assumed that the child on the farm is in every way more fortunate than the child employed in manufacturing, mining and trade, and consequently has relatively little or not need of protection other than that afforded by his parents." This is also to be regarded as an excuse for the discovery just made that 5,000 children between 7 and 15 years of age are working out their tender lives in the sugar beet fields of Colorado. The admission is made that the work these little children do in "topping" and "pulling" the beets "involves great physical strain when continued for 12 hours a day." This is the condition existing in Colorado, mind you, the State represented by the author of the Keating child labor bill designed for the oppression of the cotton mill men of North Carolina!—Charlotte Observer

Cotton Mill Makes Denial.

The following letter which explains itself was published in the Fayetteville (N. C.) Observer:

Cumberland, N. C. Feb. 22, 1916.

Editor,

Fayetteville Observer.

Dear Sir:—

We notice in issue of Observer of February 19th, a report of testimony of Miss Sinclair of Fayetteville before the Senate Committee investigating the Keating Child Labor Bill, which gives the Neconsett Mills of Cumberland, N. C., among some others as employers of Child Labor under the legal age, even stating that we have some in our mills as young as nine and ten years.

If you will do us the kindness to publish same for us in your columns we would like to register a denial of this as we have no children in our employment under the legal age, nor have we had at any time since the law under which we operate went into effect.

Yours truly,
Neconsett Mills, Inc.,

PURO

Here is a practical Fountain, which combines the Faucet and Bubble Features—takes care of the overflow waste, and insures

SAFETY AND SERVICE

This is an age of sanitary plumbing and the Sanitary Drinking Fountain is one of its important subdivisions.

SAFETY FIRST PURO SERVICE ALWAYS

Is made of heavy brass with extra heavy nickel plate. Bubbler easily controlled by separate "squeeze" handle. No spurts—no choking—inside regulation prevents "shower-bath." Faucet is controlled by another squeeze handle. Faucet gives full water pressure. Has thread for hose if wanted.

Write us the number of your employees and water pressure and we'll present an interesting proposition to you promptly.

Puro Sanitary
Drinking Fountain Company

342 Main Street, Haydenville, Mass.

Don't Pay Good Money for Impractical, Unmechanical and Often Worthless Fountains.



Actual Size 7" High

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. and Treas

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

JOHN HILL, Southern Representative, 1014 Healy Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—The cotton goods markets were steady last week, even in spots where weakness is generally seen if trading is not very active in all lines. The volume of business being put through at the present time is not as large as it has been for the last two months, but the markets are holding firm in all quarters. Fine and fancy goods are active, with prices very firm. The volume of business being done on these goods in the primary market is less at present, this being due to the fact that sellers are refusing business. However, in the jobbing houses, the trade in fine and fancy goods is active and large. Cutters are taking cotton goods in a larger way as there is sure to be a steady demand for ready-to-wear waists, dresses and other spring and summer goods of fancy cotton. Bleached goods are firm and printed goods are in active demand. The lull in trading at present is confined to the primary markets, and the secondary markets are very active.

Brown and bleached goods are going forward normally and prices are relatively low and safe for the buyer. New high prices are being continually named on prints and gingham, with jobbers doing a good business. The demand for Southern dress gingham is better at this time than it has been in years, and very good prices are being paid for them.

Linen goods, such as towels, handkerchiefs, colored dress linens, etc., were in good demand last week, and are scarce for spot delivery. Heavy cotton goods of all kinds are high and firm and active, and the same is true of all heavy cotton goods suitable for working garments, such as jeans, twills, drills, corduroy and velveteen. Duck has sold in enormous quantities and is stronger than it has been for many years.

Bleached cottons are firm as a rule, printed goods are in demand and can be sold faster than printers want to accept orders. The demand for gingham is very full, and there seems to be quite a shortage among some of the manufacturing trades and with several jobbers who had gingham to throw away at a loss when the year opened. Many coarse colored cottons are so closely sold that spot goods are wanted at premium figures. Denims are being doled out, the manufacturing trades say. Tickings are firm. Thirty-six-inch sheetings are not in as good shape as the wider goods.

Inquiry was not quite so active in the Fall River print cloth market and sales were somewhat smaller last week. Prices have remained firm. Buyers and manufacturers showed a tendency to stand still last week and neither seemed anxious to trade. Full quoted prices were paid for all goods sold. Wide and medium goods sold better than other styles. Small, scattering sales of narrow goods were reported. Satens and twills continued in active demand.

Prices on cotton goods were quot-

ed in New York as follows:

Print cloths, 28 1/2 inch	
64x64s	4
28-inch, 64x60s	3 5-8
Gray goods, 39-inch,	
68x72s	5 1-2
38 1-2-inch, 64x64s	5 1-8
4-yard, 80x80s	6 3-4
Brown drills, std.	8
Sheetings, So., std.	8 1-4
3-yard, 48x48s	7 1-4
4-yard, 56x60s	6 1-8
4-yard, 48x48s	5 3-4
4-yard, 44x44s	5 7-8
5-yard, 48x48s	4 7-8
Denims, 9-ounce	At value
Selkirk, 8-oz., duck	12 1-2
Oliver, extra, 8-oz.	12 1-2
Hartford, 11-oz., 40-in.	
duck	15 3-4
Woodberry, sail d'k.	20%
Mt. Vernon, wide d'k.	27 1/2%
Ticking, 8-ounce	14 1-2
Standard prints	6 1-2
Standard gingham.	7 1-2
Dress gingham.	8
Kid finished cambrics.	5 1-2

Hestor's Weekly Statement

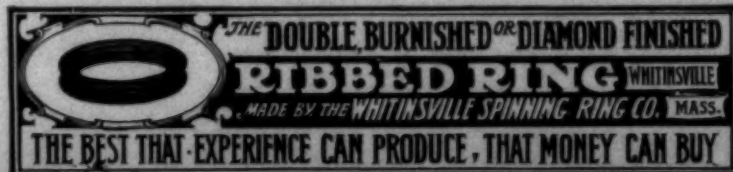
Comparisons are to actual dates not to corresponding weeks.

In thousands bales.	
In sight for week	197
In sight same seven days last year	300
In sight for month	66
In sight same date last year	171
In sight for season	9,904
In sight same date last year ..	12,270
Port receipts for season	5,624
Port receipts same date last year	8,345
Overland to mills and Canada for season	5,624
Overland same date last year ..	874
Southern mill takings for son	811
Southern same date last year	2,814
Southern same date year before	2,183
Southern last year	592
Foreign exports for week ..	931
Foreign same seven days last year	145
Foreign for season	327
Foreign same date last year	3,552
Northern spinners' takings and Canada for week	5,463
Northern same 7 days last year	37
Northern for season	2,026
Northern to same date last year	2,114

Statement of World's Visible Supply

Total visible this week	5,747
Total visible last week	5,850
Total visible same date last year	7,620
Of this the total American this week	4,177
Of this the total American last week	4,267
Of this the total American last year	6,008
All other kinds this week ..	1,569
All other kinds last week ..	1,582
All other kinds last year ..	1,613

Our Spinning Rings SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE
START EASIEST, RUN SMOOTHEST, WEAR LONGEST
Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co.
CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.



RICHARD A. BLYTHE

(INCORPORATED)

Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

ALL NUMBERS

505-506 Mariner and Merchant Building

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE SEYDEL MFG. COMPANY
JERSEY CITY, N. J.



Sizings and Finishings

Soaps and Softeners

FOR ALL TEXTILES.

The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent Seaboard Air Line Railway

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

BOSSON & LANE

—Manufacturers—

CASTOR OIL, SOLUBLE OIL, BLEACHING OIL, TURKEY
RED OIL, SNOWFLAKE, SOLUBLE GREASE
FLAXHORN, ALPHA SODA, OLEINE
B. & L. ANTI-CHLORINE, SOLUBLE WAX
BLEACHERS BLUES

Works and Office

Atlantic, Mass.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—Except for the large sales of combed yarns in the local yarn market last week, trading was not very active. Sales of combed yarns were large, selling frequently in lots of 20,000 to 50,000 pounds, but the other lines were rather dull. Deliveries on old contracts were good. The dyestuff situation is having more effect on yarn trading, as many of the manufacturers have said that they do not care to buy yarn and then not be able to get it dyed.

In the hosiery and underwear trades, reports continue to show much activity. The fine lisle and mercerized end of the hosiery business seems to be in better condition than ever before in the history of the trade. The underwear mills continue very busy, with plenty of orders on hand. Many of them are sold a long way ahead.

Though there were not many sales of carded knitting yarns during the week, there were plenty of inquiries in the market for quantities of 25,000 to 50,000 pounds for future delivery. The demand for the coarser numbers has slackened up somewhat and there has been some softening on prices on these numbers. Manufacturers of knit goods think prices on coarse carded cones will go lower, basing their belief on lower cotton. Inquiry for 24s and finer counts was better than for the coarser numbers, but prices are not as stiff as they were a few weeks ago.

Manufacturers who use carded weaving yarns are well covered at present and are not buying in anticipation of future needs at present prices. Single warps and skeins were in poor demand, but 20-2 and 30-2 were in some what better demand.

There is a good demand for colored weaving yarns, but there are not many on the market, as very few of the spinning mills seem to have dyes.

Mills making combed yarns continue in the best position they have been in for years. As a rule, most of them seem sold up until June, and their quotations hold only for a short time. The makers of the fine two-ply combed yarns are better off than mills making coarse and medium numbers of single yarns. Prices on 40-2, which for a time was rather slow and weak, has advanced rapidly during the last month, and is now as high and firm as that of other numbers of the fine two-plys.

Yarn Quotations.

Prices of yarns were quoted in New York on Monday as follows:

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.		Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins.	
4s to 8s.....	18 1-2-20	20s.....	31 -32
10s to 12s.....	19 1-2-22	24s.....	33 -34
14s.....	21 1-2-22	30s.....	38 -39
16s.....	21 1-2-23	40s.....	46 -49
20s.....	24 -25	50s.....	57 -59
24s.....	27 -27 1-2	60s.....	65 -67
26s.....	27 1-2-	70s.....	70 -73
		80s.....	78 -80

30s.....	30 1-2-31
36s.....	37 1-2-38
40s.....	39 -40
50s.....	48 -49
60s.....	55 -
8-ply 8s upholstery.....	20 -20 1-2
4-ply 8s upholstery.....	20 -20 1-2

Southern Single Skeins.

4s to 8s.....	19 -19 1-2
10s to 12s.....	20 -21 1-2
14s.....	22 -
16s.....	22 1-2-
20s.....	22 1-2-
22s.....	23 -
24s.....	23 1-2-
26s.....	24 -24 1-2
30s.....	26 1-2-
40s.....	37 -

Southern Single Chain Warps.

10s to 12s.....	20 -21
14s.....	20 1-2-21
16s.....	21 1-2-
20s.....	22 1-2-
22s.....	22 1-2-
24s.....	24 -
26s.....	24 -24 1-2
30s.....	26 1-2-27
40s.....	36 -

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps.

8s to 10s.....	21 1-2-22
12s.....	23 -
14s.....	23 -
16s.....	23 -23 1-2
20s.....	25 -
26s.....	28 1-2-29
30s.....	30 1-2-31
36s.....	37 -38
40s.....	37 -38
40s.....	37 -38
40s.....	39 -40
50s.....	48 -

Southern Peeler Frame Cones.

8s.....	20 1-2-
10s.....	20 3-4-
12s.....	21 1-4-21 1-4
14s.....	21 1-2-
16s.....	21 3-4-
18s.....	21 3-4-22
20s.....	22 -22 1-2
22s.....	22 3-4-23
24s.....	23 1-2-24
26s.....	24 1-2-25
30s.....	26 -26 1-2
22s fleece colors.....	25 1-2-

Eastern Carded Cops.

10s.....	28 -
11s.....	28 1-2-
12s.....	24 -
14s.....	24 1-2-
16s.....	25 -
18s.....	25 1-2-
20s.....	25 1-2-26
22s.....	26 -26 1-2
24s.....	27 -27 1-2
26s.....	28 -28 1-2
28s.....	29 -29 1-2
30s.....	31 -32

An Answer to Keating.

(Continued from Page 10.)

and the muddy streams are not injured but helped by mingling with the river; so the children who, by death or other means, are forced to work for sustenance, are not injured but are helped in their necessity by being permitted to work in the mills under the present law. They have got to live and if not allowed an honest means they will get a livelihood in some other way. This means as a result criminality not of purpose but of deeds which would later develop into criminality of intent.

Mr. Keating should remember that "the light that shines furthest, shines brightest at home", and as his home state (Colorado) is reeking in blood between capital and labor he should obey the biblical injunction to "begin at Jerusalem". Just what his reason or motive is to leave his own state and other large sections of the country and advocate a bill touching very few

others except the cotton mills of the South, compared with which our customs of giving employment to certain children is a virtue, just why he should select us for his field of operation I cannot say but the South, Yea, the children of the South; whose bread, meat and shelter depend upon their being allowed to work; challenge Mr. Keating to say that it is purely for humanitarianism, should he dare advance this as his motive, then we bid him go to the cranberry fields of New Jersey, the tenement sections of New York, and the mines of his own state and include these.

He and his constituents actually know very little or nothing of us, only what they are told by hired agents whose methods are not only in many incidents questionable but whose information has so often proven inaccurate, unreliable and colored. We do well to cultivate "fit of constitutionalists".

Mrs. Alexander Millar,

Red Springs, N. C.

Yarn Mill for Sale

For Sale: A 7,000 spindle hosiery yarn mill. Machinery up-to date. Been operated only a short time. Will be sold at a very low price to responsible parties. Address J. Z. Miller, Jr., Kansas City, Mo., or O. A. Robbins, Florence, Ala.

Hotel Lenox

Boston, U. S. A.

It's remarkable, the number of men who find the equipment, service and cuisine at *Hotel Lenox* reflect their ideas of what a hotel should be.

Near Mechanic's Hall and the Back Bay Railway Stations. Convenient to the theatres, shopping and business sections.

Single Room with bath - - - \$2.50 to \$4.00

Double Rooms with bath - - - \$3.50 to \$5.00

L. C. Prior, Managing Director

Personal Items

R. S. Reinhardt, president of the Elm Grove Mills, Lincolnton, N. C., left this week for a trip to Cuba.

J. C. Stroud is now overseer of both day and night carding at the Glencoe Mills, Columbia, S. C.

W. H. Harrison has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Roanoke (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

Harry Lucander has resigned his position in the office of the Wallace Mills, Jonesville, S. C., to accept one in Boston, Mass.

Rev. D. E. Mamak, president of the Textile Industrial Institute, Spartanburg, S. C., is in New Orleans for a short stay in interest of the school.

HERE IS A STANDARD FOR

LOOM HARNESS Quality

Uniformity in quality is an important feature of our loom harnesses. We not only use the best materials we can buy but make the harnesses with the utmost care and rigidly inspect every harness in the various processes through which it goes. The best materials, care in manufacturing, combined with critical inspection are bound to produce superior harnesses of always uniform quality.

GARLAND
MFG. CO.



Saco, Maine

J. B. Holcombe of Caroleen, N. C., has accepted a position in the machine shop of the Cliffside (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

P. B. Raiford, overseer of spinning at the Locke Mills, Concord, N. C., has been called to Wesson, Mass., by the death of his brother, W. H. Raiford.

Messrs. McMurray & Rozzen, of Burlington (N. C.) Cotton Mill machinists, who have been overhauling machinery in the mills of Rockingham, N. C., left Tuesday for Concord, where they have similar contracts with mills there.

Arrested on Bigamy Charge.

J. K. Knighton, of the Orr Mills, Anderson, S. C., has been arrested on a charge of bigamy, a warrant having been issued by Magistrate J. F. Henderson at Greer, S. C.

It is alleged that Knighton has a wife in Spartanburg county, and it is said that she had the warrant issued. It is said Knighton has been living at the Orr Mills with a woman, who it seems did not know of the other woman, and who thought she was Knighton's lawful wife.

To Build Church at Dunson Mills.

Messrs. W. E. Smith and W. H. Breed, together with other wide-awake Dunson Mills Baptists, are working to raise \$1,500 with which to complete a fund of \$3,000 to build a church in their part of the city. They have the assurance of \$1,500 and a site if they can raise an additional \$1,500, and they are making fine progress in this direction. Persons interested are requested to communicate with them, or with the pastor, Rev. C. B. Martin.—LaGrange (Ga.) Reporter.

Cotton Companies Will Consolidate.

Capitalists interested in the Bolivar County Cotton Company have taken over the Newburger Cotton Company, one of the oldest firms in the Memphis, Tenn., territory, and will reorganize and consolidate the two firms under the name of the Newberger Cotton Company. Application for a charter has been signed by parties interested, and the new firm is to be capitalized at \$300,000.

The new firm, it is said, will be the largest in the Memphis territory, handling 250,000 bales of cotton annually, and will be the second largest in the south.

The leading members of the new firm are wealthy planters and business men, either living in or largely interested in property around Deeson, Miss.

W. P. Markle of Memphis is slated for the presidency, according to authoritative information. Dr. J. C. Brooks, of Deeson, Miss., is to be vice president; J. H. Willey of Clarksdale, Miss., or J. W. Leigh of Memphis will be secretary and treasurer. D. W. Brooks of Deeson is to be eastern representative of the firm. Joseph Newburger will be chairman of the board of directors, and will be associated with the firm in an advisory capacity. He is retiring from active control because of ill health.

Emmons Loom Harness Company

The Largest Manufacturers of Loom Harness and Reeds in America

Loom Harness and Reeds

Slasher and Striking Combs, Warper and Leice Reeds, Beam-er and Dresser Hecks, Mending Eyes, Jacquard Heddles.

LAWRENCE, MASS.



LAHUE NEVER-SLIP STEEL LUG STRAPS

SPECIALLY ADAPTED TO DRAPER LOOMS

PRACTICAL EFFICIENT ECONOMICAL

M. M. LAHUE & COMPANY

LOWELL, MASS.

THOSE STEEL ROLLS

ARE THEY GIVING YOU TROUBLE IN ANY WAY? THEN LET US OVERCOME THOSE TROUBLES.

We will re-neck, re-flute, stone, polish, hone, etc., and put in first-class condition at a very small cost to you.

Prompt deliveries—satisfaction guaranteed—give us a trial

Southern Spindle and Flyer Co., Inc.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

W. H. Monty, Pres. & Treas. W. H. Hutchins, V.-Pres & Sect'y

SOLUBLE SIZING TALLOW



Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.



Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

This preparation is simply raw beef tallow made soluble. In view of the fact that raw tallow will not dissolve and hence does not combine with starches, we herein offer an article that avoids these objectionable features. Soluble Sizing Tallow dissolves and combines readily with all starches and acts as a most valuable softening agent. Users of this article will avoid the danger of mildewed warps and also the disagreeable odor of Raw Tallow in the goods. In short, an excellent softening agent.

ARABOL MANUFACTURING COMPANY

CAMERON MacRAE Southern Sales Agent CHARLOTTE, N. C.

PROPER LOCATIONS FOR MILLS.

United States Census figures show that since 1880 the consumption of cotton in mills of the cotton growing States has increased 1,502 per cent, as compared with an increase of only 93 per cent in all other states. In the twelve months ended August 31, 1914 Southern mills consumed 162,097 more bales of cotton than the mills of all other States. Three-fourths, or 9,000,000, of the total cotton spindles in the cotton growing States are tributary to Southern Railway tracks. Of the 200 knitting mills in the South over 125 are located along the Southern Railway. Nearly all the Southern woolen and silk mills are also on Southern Railway tracks.

There is a reason for this, and it is not difficult to understand.

The Southern Railway Lines enter and serve most completely those portions of the South where the textile industry is the greatest success, because there are found all the conditions which makes for successful manufacture—the proper transportation facilities, the ease with which the raw material and the needed fuel may be secured, the supply of good labor, the pure water, the low cost of power, and favorable local conditions.

Not only for textile plants but for all other industries the best advantages will be found in this territory.

If you have a plant to locate, let us take up with you the question of the proper location. Your plans will be held confidential. Our knowledge of conditions at various points and our experience in locating other mills and the time of our agents in making special investigations are at your service if desired.



**M. V. RICHARDS, Industrial and Agricultural
Commissioner, Southern Railway,
Room 129, Washington, D. C.**

Jacksonville, Fla.—The Palmetto Products Co., capitalized at \$1,000,000, has been chartered for manufacturing rugs, mattings and furniture from palmetto fiber. Matthew J. Smith is president and treasurer.

Knoxville, Tenn.—The Standard Knitting Mills have announced an advance of 12 1-2 to 25 cents a dozen on fall lines of men's wear ribbed union suits.

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the Southern Textile Bulletin afford the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the Southern Textile Bulletin and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable free is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

Wanted.

Two or three good families for carding, spinning, spooling, twisting and winding for night work. Can use one good card grinder. Pay best of wages. Apply in person or write S. V. Upchurch, Supt., Johnson Mfg. Co., North Charlotte, N. C.

Wanted.

One Butterworth or Grainger five-roll calender two Husk and three Iron. Prefer Butterworth's. Must be in first-class condition. Address "Calender," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Denn Warper Tender Wanted.

Want a good, reliable man to run Denn Warper. None but first-class man, who can get off the work, need apply. Address Mary Louise Mills, Mayo, S. C.

For Sale.

For Sale, seven 72 inch 16 rolls Moonsocket Nappers. In good condition. Run about 18 months. Apply Elmira Cotton Mills, Burlington, N. C.

SALESMAN WANTED

First-class salesman who is personally acquainted with the cotton mill trade in North Carolina and South Carolina to handle, as a side line, our Special Comb Box and Loom Lubricants of exceptionally high quality. In replying state what territory you are covering, giving reference.

REED OIL COMPANY,
Atlanta, Ga.

Shafting and Pulleys For Sale.

445 feet 1 15/16 in. shafting.
30 feet 2 15/16 in. shafting.
75 hangers, 12 inch drop.
7 pulleys 12 inch diameter.
6 pulleys 36 inch diameter.
1 pulley 40 inch diameter.
3 pulleys 30 inch diameter.
1 pulley 16 inch diameter.
1 pulley 14 inch diameter.
3 pulleys 24 inch diameter.
All in good condition. Address Box 903, Charlotte, N. C.

Position Wanted.

Engineer and machinist now open for position. Can furnish references and get results. Alabama or Georgia preferred. Address "Engineer," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Napper Man Wanted

Want first class napper man to run finishing machine at night. Apply to
Florence Mills
Forest City, N. C.
I. B. Covington, Supt.

For Sale

366 Sets Twine harness, 49 inch shafts, 274 sets twine harness, 42 inch shafts, 2 shades per set, 12 inches deep outside shafts, 20 eyes per bier, 71 and 41 biers per shade. Average use, less than three months. For less than half cost.
400 reeds, 48 inches long, 4 inches wide, No. 19 and 34, used in 36 inch goods short while.
The Ivey Mill Company
Hickory, N. C.

TWISTER ERECTOR WANTED!

Want a man to put up four Whitin Linters. State experience and price in letter.
W. O. CARTER, Superintendent
White Manufacturing Co.,
Kinesville, N. C.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or carding and spinning. Have had 18 years experience. Understand combed work. Can furnish excellent references. Age 40. Married. Address No. 1367.

Special Cloth Wanted.

WANTED: Mills to make cotton cloth about 6 ends warp to 16 ends warp per inch, and about 12 ends filling per inch; the warp, say, 2-30 to 2-40; filling to be made from soft twist waste cotton yarn, about No. 3 to No. 5. The filling yarn may be made from willowed fly or strips or spinning and card room sweepings. Prefer the cloth to be 36 inches to 44 inches wide. Initial order about 10,000 yards. Samples furnished to show the quality desired. Mail samples of your offerings with full details. Chas. W. Becker, Commission Merchant, Amsterdam, N. Y.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer weaving or cloth room. Can run either one and can give and ability. Address No. 1370. good references both as to character and ability. Address No. 1371.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding or spinning. Can furnish present and former employers as references. Only reason for changing is that I want larger job. Address No. 1372.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding or spinning. Can furnish present and former employers as references. Only reason for changing is that I want a larger job. Address No. 1373.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Age 44. Married. Strictly sober. Have long experience on both coarse and fine white and colored work. Address No. 1375.

POSITION as superintendent wanted by a practical mill man. Have had 14 years experience as superintendent and thoroughly understand all details connected with the manufacturing of cotton goods. Can give A-1 references. Address No. 1376.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. Now employed as superintendent, but desire to change for satisfactory reasons. Good references. Address No. 1377.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and can furnish high-grade references. Address No. 1378.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been superintendent of some

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Write for terms. Address

SIGGERS & SIGGERS

Patent Lawyers

Suite 34 N. U. Washington, D. C.

of the most prosperous mills in the South and have long experience on a wide variety of goods. Fine references. Address No. 1379.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed, but for good reason prefer to change. Am a good manager of help and have always made good. Satisfactory references. Address No. 1380.

WANT position as superintendent of medium sized yarn mill, or overseer of carding and spinning in a large mill. Have had long experience and can furnish references from past and present employers. Address No. 1381.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, spooling, warping and winding. Am now employed and getting good results. Would like a job in N. C. Address No. 1382.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving in a large mill. Prefer Alabama, Georgia or South Carolina. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1383.

WANT position by young married man as overseer carding. 25 years old. Strictly sober with no bad habits. Prefer mill in N. C., of S. C. Am now employed and giving entire satisfaction, but want larger job. Can give the best of references and can change on short notice. Address No. 1384.

WANT position as superintendent of either cloth or yarn mill, towels, bedspreads, or any kind of weaving or coarse or fine yarns. Held last position as superintendent and manager for 14 years. Good references. Address No. 1385.

WANT position as superintendent, would prefer yarn mill. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but desire larger mill. Satisfactory references. Address No. 1386.

Universal Winders for Sale

60 Gangs of Model 50 With Nutaper Cone Arbors.

Now running in mill and in splendid condition. To be sold on account of changing product of mill. Will sacrifice for quick sale. Address Universal, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and have run some of the best mills in the South. Have always made money for my mills. Satisfactory references. Address No. 1387.

WANT position as overser of weaving or overseer of cloth room. Have had large experience in both positions and can furnish good references. Address No. 1388.

POSITION WANTED as superintendent by practical man of executive ability, fully capable of managing a mill, one who will stay on the job and get results. 12 years overseer, 10 years superintendent. Experienced on plain and fancy weaves. A-1 references. Address No. 1389.

WANT position as overseer carding or superintendent. Have 20 years experience in the mill. 9 years as second hand and overseer carding. Age 38. Married. Sober. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 1390.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Would accept second hand in a large mill. Now employed and have had long experience. Best of references. Address No. 1391.

WANT position as superintendent. Now superintendent of a small mill and giving satisfaction, but want larger job. Was overseer of carding for many years. Fine references. Address No. 1392.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of spinning in a large mill. At present am superintendent. Very wide experience. References from past and present employers. Address 1393.

WANT position as engineer. Have long experience as master mechanic in cotton mills. Am strictly sober and can give good references. Address No. 1394.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. Have had long experience in both positions and am giving entire satisfaction on present job, but want different location. Fine references. Address No. 1395.

AN EXPERIENCED MAN wishes to correspond with a mill that needs a superintendent that can get results. Age 39. Held last position nine years. Gilt-edge references. Address No. 1396.

WANT position as superintendent in a yarn mill or carding and spinning or both. 30 years experience. Good references. Can change on short notice. Address No. 1397.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Am a practical man 40 years old. Married. Strictly sober. Experienced from picker to cloth room on white and colored goods. Can furnish good references as to ability and character. Address No. 1398.

WANT position as overseer spinning in small mill or second hand in large mill. 39 years experience in spinning. Prefer mill in small place. Address No. 1399.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill, or overseer carding or spinning or both in large mill. Am employed at present. Good references. Address No. 1400.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine goods and can furnish the best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 1401.

WANT position as superintendent or as salesman. Can furnish best of references from former employers and can give satisfaction. Address No. 1402.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in 20,000 to 30,000 spindle mill. Am a practical spinner of long experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1403.

WANT position as overseer in small weave room or second hand in large room. Have had 16 years experience. Age 35 years. Strictly sober and a good manager of help. Married and can give the best of references. A hustler for production. Am now second hand in a large mill, but wish to make change. Address No. 1404.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Am now employed as superintendent of small mill, but would prefer to change. Best of references. Address No. 1405.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning, am now employed and have had long experience on both coarse and fine work. Can give present employers as reference. Address No. 1406.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience on both plain and fancy goods and am experienced on both plain and fancy goods and am experienced designer. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1407.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had large experience. Am now employed and have always given satisfaction. Reason for changing is better salary, age 45 years, married, strictly sober, experienced from ground up on both white and colored work. Address No. 1409.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Have had large experience both as superintendent of yarn and weaving mills and am a good manager of help. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1410.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now employed as overseer of carding and spinning and am giving perfect satisfaction. Have been superintendent for fifteen years and overseer of carding and spinning for a number of years.

MILL FOR SALE

Barker Cotton Mills, on April 10th, 1916, at 2:00 p. m., located on the main line of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, four miles from the heart of Mobile, one mile from the corporate limits.

MILL EQUIPMENT—16,000 ring spindles, 473 looms, steam power, about 90 acres of land, 48 employees' cottages. Been in operation 16 years. Machinery and buildings in good repair. Can be seen in operation. Apply to

J. A. ROUNTREE, Receiver,
Barker Cotton Mill Co., Mobile, Ala.

Best of references to character and ability. Address No. 1411.

WANT position as overseer of carding by married man 33 years of age and strictly sober. Am now employed as carder. Have been in present job 2 years, but desire to change. Ten years experience in carding and combing. Can change on short notice. Address No. 1412.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large weave room. Have had long experience and have handled some of the most successful mills in the outh. Can furnish good references and get results. Address No. 1413.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Now employed as overseer of spinning in large mill but would prefer different locality. Satisfactory references. Address No. 1414.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn mill or as overseer of spinning. Age 32. Married. Have 18 years experience in carding and spinning on 6s to 60s. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1415.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Prefer a room of 20,000 to 50,000 spindles on fine yarns as have had long successful experience on fine numbers. Satisfactory references. Address No. 1424.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Have had long experience and am now employed but desire better location. Good references. Address No. 1425.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Now employed as overseer of large card room and would only change for better position. Good references. Address No. 1426.

WANT position as superintendent. Married. Age 37. Do not indulge in intoxicating drinks. Am textile graduate but practical mill man. Have held present position six years. Address No. 1431.

WANT position as superintendent. Have held present job as superintendent for 12 years and am giving satisfaction but want larger

mill. Good references. Address No. 1432.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience and good training. Am now employed as second hand in large card room. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1433.

SUPERINTENDENT desires to correspond with Southern mill that is not getting quality and quantity and quality. 25 years experience on both white and colored work. Hosiery yarns also. Apply to No. 1434.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Would accept position as second hand in large room. Prefer yarn mill. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1435.

Have been superintendent for large mills and am now employed. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1436.

WANT position as superintendent.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Have had long experience in both positions and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1437.

Commonwealth Hotel

INCORPORATED

Opposite State House, Boston, Mass.



Offers rooms with hot and cold water for \$1, which includes free use of public shower baths.

NOTHING TO EQUAL THIS IN NEW ENGLAND

Rooms with private baths for \$1.50 per day; suites of two rooms and bath for \$4.00 per day.

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WILLOWS—

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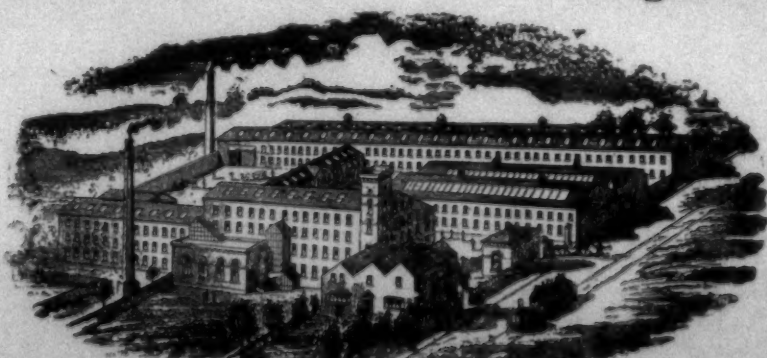
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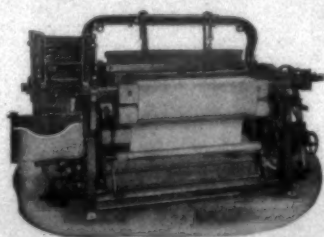
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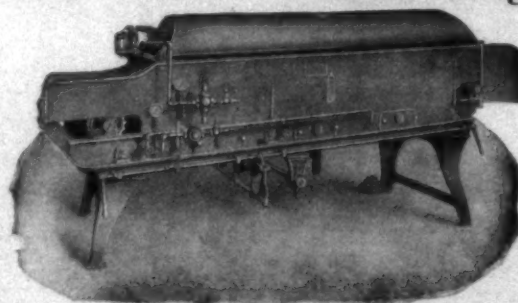
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